

KENTUCKY

[No. 633.]

WEDNESDAY,

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD



GAZETTE.

November 7, 1798.

[Vol. XII.]

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

PARIS DISTRICT,

October term, 1798.

James Dupuy, complainant,

AGAINST

Samuel Henderson, Andrew Mitchel, John Purviance and Jeremiah Frame, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Henderson and Andrew Mitchel, not having entered their appearance, herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complaints bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house, and the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, from Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy.)

THOMAS ARNOLD, clk.

AN EVENING FRENCH SCHOOL,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND

SATURDAYS,

From 6 to 8 O'Clock;

For the accommodation of those whose business may detain them in the day time.—Terms easy, and made known by applying at the seminary, to

WD. MENTELLE.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN

MID WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practising in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort. *It*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Townfield, a rone mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, and about two years old, branded thus L C on the near buttock.

JOHN BURGER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on south side Kentucky, one forrel stud horse adjudged to be two years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star in his forehead, three white feet, no brand perceptible, appraised to six pounds.

ROBERT BAKER.

May 18th, 1798.

N. B. The reason this advertisement did not appear sooner in the papers, was the acts of the last session of assembly had not come to hand when the colt was taken up.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Madison county, Station Camp creek, a bay mare, with a blaze face, four feet ten or eleven inches high, twelve or thirteen years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock RD, appraised to 91.

WILLIAM FRANCES.

August 18th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Green county, on the waters of Russell's creek, a red cow, with a white spot on her rump, four years old, some white on her belly and thighs, marked with a swallow-fork and under-keel in the right ear: appraised to 41.

ROBERT HASKINS.

July 2, 1798.

Thomas Muir's Trial,
For Sedition for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery will meet on the eighth day of December next, five miles North-East of Lubbock, at alick called the Plumlick in said county, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls in an entry of 1500 acres of land made in the name of George Smith, on three treasury warrants, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

And the said commissioners, at the same time and place, will also proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry of 2000 acres (adjoining on the North the above entry of 1500 acres,) on the waters of Slate, made in the name of James Minor, and will likewise do any other act which may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

FOR FORTUNATUS COSBY, attorney for George Smith and Minor's heirs.

OCT. 22, 1798. H.C.P.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on the night of the 18th instant, two mares:—one about fourteen and a half hands high, three years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder and under the mane O, had on a small bell with a leather collar, thod before. The other about eight or nine years old, in low order, if branded I do not recollect what, had on a small bell with a leather collar, had with her a last spring's colt. Whoever delivers them to Mr. Isaac Miller near Bryan's station, shall receive the above reward by me.

JOHN YATES.

ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens &

China Ware;

which will sell on moderate terms.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work

are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brads, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms and on the shortest notice.

THOMAS REID.

JEFFERSON J.

JULY TERM, 1798.

John Collett complainant,
Against Robert Coleman, defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state: on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of complaint: that a copy of this order be published, according to law, in one of the public Gazettes of this state: that a copy thereof be published at Geo. Hokes's, on Barracks, on some Sunday or other day immediately after divine service shall be performed, and that another copy thereof be posted on the front door of this court house.

(A copy.) Telle WORDEN POPE, Clerk.

WORDEN POPE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

TO TROTTER & SCOTT, HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just imported, and now offered for sale, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Well calculated to all feasts; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

N.B. The subscribers have imported a large quantity of well afford'd bar Iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and fast.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

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a large quantity of well afford'd bar Iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and fast.

W.M. WEST.

Lexington, October 10, 1798.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BOOT AND SHOE

M A K E R.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens &

China Ware;

which will sell on moderate terms.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

JOHN YATES.

REPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches.

He wants one or two apprentices; that can come well recommended.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 24, 1798.

JOHN YATES.

JUST ARRIVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS,

A QUANTITY OF HIGH PROOF

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD ON LOW TERMS.—APPLY TO

A. HOLMES, t.

LEXINGTON, MAY 26, 1798.

THOMAS REID.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a

large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, CONSISTING OF

Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c. &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' MOROCCO, STUFF, LEATHER, SHOE AND SLIPPERS—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

" ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO HIM BY BOND, NOTE OR BOOK ACCOUNT, ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE PAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A COMPROMISE WITH THIS REQUEST WILL BE GREATLY REWARDED BY WILE LEAVY.

LEXINGTON, AUG. 13, 1798.

WILE LEAVY.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF

MADIRA,

SHERRY,

LISBON, & **PORT,**

ALSO,

SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, WHICH HE PURPOSES SELLING

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

LEXINGTON.

TH. BODLEY.

TH

AN ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:
HAVING traced out the existing differences in opinion, on the subject of your affairs, to their original source, the policy and justice of maintaining that difference of sentiment which still prevails, becomes a necessary object of your consideration. This important business is to be effected by carrying the mind forward through a progressive course of enquiry, into the relations which have existed between France and the United States, since the establishment of the Republic in the former, to the present period of time.—It will be even discovered, in this investigation, that independent of the first causes, which I have traced out, as constituting the present unhappy division in opinion, an undue predilection in favor of French aggressions, has at this late period, sought for apology in the supposed injustice of American measures.

It is well known to re-capitulate the minute causes which led to a change of politics in France, that the prevailing systems of modern Philosophy, and the example of the American revolution, occasioned the revolution in France and overthrew her ancient form of government. This unexpected event was viewed by the potentates of Europe with that fear and jealousy which its future consequences inspired; and led to a combination which threatened the existence of the infant republic. At this period, the world beheld in distant prospect, an opening scene exhibiting a contention between civil liberty and tyranny, attended with the most direful consequences to the contending parties, and which must necessarily be confounded in determining.

The United States, in particular whilst she viewed with real sympathy the disastrous situation of her ancient friend, was a wise by every motive which prudence suggested, to examine into the relations by which she stood connected to the belligerent powers, as well as by duty to determine the line of conduct she should pursue in the course of those mighty events that agitated Europe. In this investigation, she found herself at peace with the world, and in the full enjoyment of her national independence and sovereignty.—With many of the belligerent powers she was connected by treaty, and to all of them by commercial interest. No obligation, no duty, no political motive which might arise from ambition or be inspired by lawless intrigue, could be found to exist in her treaties, or in her true interests, to induce her to embark in the politics of Europe. She contemplated peace as the handmaid of national happiness, and as a blessing superior to every other consideration.—These considerations induced the government to determine on a strict neutrality; in which system, it beheld more real advantages to France, as well as to the combined powers, who were equally the friends of America, than by taking a part which might be embarrassing to the one or the other.

A line of conduct so equitable and founded in such liberal motives, could not fail to inspire the favorable, at least, not to create the suspicions of France and the world. Any other government, in a similar situation, with motives less pure than those which the American has observed during its neutrality, would perhaps, have sought undue advantage from the splendid miseries of Europe. But America, like the citizen of the world, dared to brave the worst examples in the world of times, and to seek her true glory in the asylum of conscious rectitude.

But other obligations, of equal dignity with those I have mentioned, suggested to America the policy as well as the humanity of maintaining a neutral situation, during the conflicts of Europe. In viewing her own domestic situation, she was governed by an immense train of considerations, all of which called on her to decline a hazard which might involve the very existence of the nation, in ruin. Separated from the scene of action by an extensive ocean, which waives an extent of thinly settled country, near two thousand miles in length, she neither found herself adequate to defend by sea, her territory from fo-

reign invasion, or that commerce which must necessarily have been destroyed by her taking a part in the wars of Europe. In the destruction of this commerce she saw the ruin of her agricultural interests, her citizens reduced to poverty and distress, and the resources of a national revenue, so necessary in the affairs of a state, entirely cut off. The state of her manufactures are in so impoverished a condition, that infinite inconveniences must have arisen from a suspension of commerce, upon which also, the very existence of her agriculture must have depended for support. Independent of these considerations, the United States in engaging in the conflicts of Europe, must necessarily have called forth resources which would have impoverished the nation for a considerable number of years, without the most distant prospect for retribution. Large standing armies spread over the continent, formidable fleets, oppressive taxation and heavy debts, must have constituted a system in which the growth of the country would have been reduced, and perhaps have endangered its liberty. The political connexions with the corrupted powers of Europe, which such a policy would have rendered necessary, must also have had a serious and lasting effect upon the morals, the manners and the dispositions of our citizens, which would have destroyed that pure republican virtue, now so eminently in their power to maintain in facilitating the happiness of the nation. But should the United States, not urged by obligation or solicited by interest, have engaged in the conflicts of Europe, merely to pay a tribute of respect to France? This would have been relinquishing her national sovereignty, and instead of a free and independent nation, she would have sunk once more to her former colonial subordination.

With the honest and candid disposition to secure all the important interests, which I have enumerated, the government of America, conceived it a duty due to the people, to fix upon the plan of neutrality, which is adopted. When the purity of the motive which suggested this measure be candidly investigated, it will be the extreme of folly to construe it into a dereliction of the cause of France, when the revolution took place, or into a disposition then unfriendly to the republic. It was one recommended by the most important interests of the union, by justice to others, and founded in a principle of self defense, which cannot, upon any just grounds, be controverted. It is evident, moreover, that when once the American government had taken this neutral stand, it would have sacrificed some of the most important and binding obligations, to have relinquished the position. It would have sacrificed her own and the interests of others which honor could never authorize, and given a tone to the political operations in Europe, which could not have failed to have rekindled on herself for her unjust breach of obligation.

I should not have dwelt so lengthily upon the subject of the American neutrality, did I not conceive that many of the charges which France has exhibited against the United States in the course of their mutual relations, have arisen from that situation. The charge of unfriendliness to the cause is one which has been frequently repeated; and the American neutrality has, with much injustice, been brought forward as an evidence to prove the disposition. The American government, however, has ever listened to this charge with emotions of abomination mingled with sentiments of regret. Not only the government has felt the rebuke with those feelings which conscious innocence inspires, but the nation, before it was torn in party, lamented a disposition by the French to accuse their best ally with perfidy, which they had so frequently and unequivocally endeavored to soften into a lasting friendship. But the train of circumstances which will be pursued in the course this enquiry, will be fully sufficient to demonstrate, not only the pious regard with which America has ever behaved to the cause of France, but the justice of her measures towards that republic.

TIMOLEON.
[To be continued.]

M. BRADORD,
YOU will oblige a number of your customers by inserting the proposed

plan of a government for the United States. The people by seeing what was originally proposed instead of our present constitution, may form a just idea what the constitution will yet be changed to, unless they support it. It is hoped, that the other printers will also republish it, for the information of the public.

A CUSTÖMER.

[The following document, which so completely unmasks the political character of the man who has been most instrumental in entailing on the United States those pernicious systems under which they now groan, comes to us through a certain though indirect channel, from a member of the Grand Convention.] AURORA.

Proposition of Col. Hamilton of New-York, in the Convention for establishing a Constitution of Government for the United States.

I. The supreme legislative power of the United States of America, to be vested in two different bodies of men, the one to be called the Assembly, the other the Senate, who together shall form the legislature of the United States, with power to pass all laws whatsoever subject to the negative hereafter mentioned.

II. The Assembly to consist of persons elected by the people, to serve for three years.

III. The Senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behavior; or their election to be made by electors chosen for that purpose by the people, in order to this the states to be divided into election districts. On the death, resignation, or removal of any senator, his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.

IV. The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a Governor to be elected during good behavior—the election to be made by electors chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid. The authorities and functions to be as follows: to have a negative upon all laws about to be passed, and the execution of all laws passed; to have the direction of war when authorized or begun to have, with the advice and approbation of the Senate, the power of making all treaties; to have the sole appointment of the heads of chief officers of the departments of finance and foreign affairs; to have the nomination of all other officers (ambassadors to foreign nations included) subject to the approbation or rejection of the Senate; to have power of pardoning all offences except treason, which he shall not pardon without the approbation of the Senate.

V. On the death, resignation or removal of the Governor, his authorities to be exercised by the president of the Senate till a successor be appointed.

VI. The Senate to have the sole power of declaring war; the power of advising and approving all treaties; the power of approving and rejecting all appointments of officers, except the heads or the chief of the departments of finance, war and foreign affairs.

VII. The supreme judicial authority of the United States to be vested in judges to hold their offices during good behavior with adequate and permanent salaries. His court to have original jurisdiction in all cases of capture, and an appellate jurisdiction in all causes on which the revenues of the general government or the citizen of foreign nations are concerned.

VIII. The legislature of the United States to have power to institute courts in each state for the determination of all matters of general concern.

IX. The Governor, Senators and all officers of the United States to be liable to impeachment for mal and corrupt conduct, and upon conviction to be removed from office and disqualified from holding any place of trust and profit; and all impeachments to be tried by a court to consist of the Chief or Judge of the superior court of law for each state, provided such judge hold his place during good behavior and have a permanent salary.

X. All laws of the particular states contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, to be utterly void; and the better to prevent such laws being passed, the governor or president of each state shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the state of which he is governor or president.

XI. No state to have any force, land or naval, and the militia of all the states to be under the sole and exclu-

sive direction of the United States, the officers of which to be appointed and commissioned by them.

LONDON, August 2.

An union between Great Britain and Ireland, is understood to be a measure certainly fixed upon in the cabinets of both countries. The experiment will be tried in the month of November, when the parliament of both countries will be convened to take this momentous question into their serious consideration.

If the opinion of the Turkish ambassador at Paris is to be relied on, the Porte has no apprehension whatever respecting the definition of the Tonquin expedition.

The city of Berlin has lately been a scene of much confusion, in consequence of the people having demolished an amphitheatre on the day of the inauguration of the king, to which only half access was given, and which was held at the expense of the king. The military interfered, but no lives were lost.

August 8.

A letter from Leghorn says, "at the Moors, near 4200 of whom were liberated at Malta, by Ghaparate, were to proceed to their deliverer, that they offered their services in the fleet, and to follow where ever he might lead them."

August 15.

From Alexandria, June 4.

All the magazines which have been forming here are all ready. We were taught to expect the arrival of 42,000 men; they now speak but of 20,000. The other 20,000 are to go by way of Cyprus, Aleppo, and from thence to pass by the Euphrates to the Persian gulf, Rogetta and Cairo, thence to embark on the Red sea, where the French engineers have constructed rafts which will be lowered by the shallows. These carry 3,000 men each. The ships of war which the French have at the Isles of France and Bourbon, are to meet them at the mouth of the gulf, and to protect their passage through the Indian sea, where the English have only a few frigates. The two French admiraries who are here, intimated to the Turks, that they are going to fight the enemies of the religion of Mahomet. This probably means that they may take any number of recruits, if they desire. Two Frenchmen who have served in the army of Tipoo Sulta have been here for some days. They wait for the French commander in chief to confer with him on the future operations in India. The French have plenty of money, and are of course, well fittered. The Pachas have received orders from the Porte to furnish whatever they may require."

This letter, although it bears not an official complexion, is not without some features of probability. It certainly is the most important communication we have yet received from the court of Bonaparte's expedition. Our ministers, we understand, view it in a very serious light; and at a late hour last night, we were informed that orders had, in the course of the afternoon, been issued from the war office, for the officers and sergeants attached to the British regiment at Lubon, immediately to join their respective corps; which, with the rest of the troops destined for India, are to sail for that quarter without delay.

August 14.

The letters from Madrid, in the French Journals, are dated two days earlier than the 16th, by the hands of mail. It is thought that the depature of the empire will take a fortnight to deliberate on the last note of the French plenipotentiaries; which is considered to be their ultimatum. The deliberations are expected to terminate in peace between the empire and France.

August 15.

We adduce, for the present to insert a rumor of the defeat of the French army under Bonaparte, as admitted by Mr. Gerry, the American envoy. The want of all foundation for the report, justifies the doubts we expressed, and the manner in which we mentioned it.

August 16.

The following is the last letter which Mr. Gerry sent from the United States, received from the minister of foreign affairs, before his departure.

4th Paris, July 22, 1798.

"Allow me first to call your attention particularly to the two last paragraphs in your letter of the 2nd of this month, in my reply to your last. However early it might be for me to enter into unnecessary digressions. It is my duty to feel a sense of what you imagine you owe your country; and that this consideration alone would be sufficient to influence me, if I set less value on a recollection, than I do."

"You repeatedly inform me that the United States have always despatched to terminate in an amicable way the difficulties subsisting between the two republics. This new assurance, at a moment when its appearance is hostile, is certainly calculated to temper the effect of that appearance. But, let an act of frankness, generosity and real friendship prove the truth of this negotiation. Although such a disposition is by no means to be perceived in the reply of the president to the addressee, which have been prefigured to him from different parts of the United States, I will to consider those acts as dictated by political expediency. I am not safe in inclined to assign favorably of the good intentions which you profess in his name, and I should not even have reason to give a proof of it in the first instance, if I were not of you, if the Directory had not made up its mind in a determined manner on that subject. A negotiation may then be resumed at Paris, where I flatter myself you cannot but have remarked proofs of esteem shewed to you, & where an exertion of such talents as yourself, cannot fail of meeting with a favorable reception."

"I am ignorant, sir, for what reason you think it necessary to inform me that it is necessary to arive out of this negotiation all preliminary articles respecting loans, and explanations to be required respecting the speech of the president. Have the goodness to read over the proposition,

transmitted to you on the 18th of June, and which contains the whole opinion of the French government. You will not therefore find one word on these two points. An odious intrigue had interfered in the negotiation;—the dignity of government could not suffer such a proceeding to mingle with its actions, nor such pure conduct to be associated with that of base men.

"As to the preliminary measures which you suggest, sir, government has anticipated your wishes. The information that has reached the Directory, fully demonstrates that no fact violated so much the interest of the citizens of the United States, in the Antilles, as the coast. Do them the Justice to believe that it is only necessary for them to be informed of their facts, to disprove all acts contrary to the laws of the republic, and its orders.

"They are employed in remedying them, and orders have been sent to the Antilles to reform every thing, to its former situation, until the moment when an amicable arrangement between France and the United States shall have respectively re-established them in the enjoyments of their treaties.

"The moment, sir, cannot be too near. I can only regret that you refuse to hadden it, convinced as I am that you are furnished with materials to that effect.

"Accept the assurances of my best wishes for your happy passage, and of my highest consideration.

"C. M. Talleyrand Perigord."

The following is the décret alluded to in the letter of Talleyrand Perigord.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY:
Decree of the 13th Thermidor, Ju-
ly 31.

The Executive Directory having heard the report of the minister of marine and the colonies, and considering that the news recently arrived from the French colonies, and the continent of America, leave not a doubt that the French cruisers, or the *Admiral* French cruisers have infringed the laws of the republic with respect to prizes; considering that foreigners and pirates have abdicated that latitude allowed in Cayenne and the Antilles to neutral vessels, either armed or merchantile, by cloaking under the French flag, their exactions, and the violation of that respect due to the rights of nations, as well with regard to the persons as the properties of allies to neutral powers—decrees—

Art. 1. That in future there shall not be delivered in the colonies of America, any letters of marque or reprisal, or permission to arm either as privateers or merchantmen, except by the particular agents of the directory themselves, who are not permitted to delegate their power to any one, and who shall not exercise the privilege vested in them but in favor of those whose principles they shall be acquainted with, and who, moreover, shall be found to conform to all the laws relative to prizes, and especially to that of the 1st October, 1793.

2. All letters of marque or reprisal, or permissions granted in the colonies of America, by the particular agents of the directory, or other civil and military agents under their orders, to arm either as privateers or armed merchantmen, are considered of no effect after the 30th day from the publication of this present decree in the French colonies.

3. Every agent, or person under him in any of the neutral possessions, whose duty it is to judge of the validity of the prizes made by French cruisers, who shall be suspected of having any interest, direct or indirect, in any of the privateers or armed merchantmen, shall be immediately recalled.

4. The particular agents of the executive directory at Cayenne, St. Domingo, and Guadaloupe, shall be careful that the interests and property of neutral vessels are scrupulously attended to; and in no case shall they dispose of the cargo but at a fair valuation, and to the entire satisfaction of the contracting parties.

5. The said particular agents of the executive directory, the commanders of all the ships of the republic, the consuls, the vice consuls, and all others invested with powers to this effect, shall arrest and punish, conformably to the laws all those who shall oppose the present decree, which shall be printed in the Bulletin of the laws, and with the execution of which the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the marine and of the colonies are charged.

MERLIN, President,
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen.

BOSTON, October 2.
ARRIVAL
OF MR. GERRY.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this harbour the United States armed brig Sophia, Henry Geddes, commander, from Havre-de-Grace, left from Portsmouth, (Eng.) in which came passenger

ger Elbridge Gerry, one of the late envoys extraordinary to the French Republic. On passing the cattle federal salute was fired, and was returned by that fortres.—and when he anchored off Long Wharf, the citizens welcomed her with three buzzards, which was answered on board the brig. Mr. Humphreys had been sent on shore in the lower harbour to proceed to Quincy, and acquaint the president of the arrival of Mr. Gerry. Mr. Pinckney we understand, was to sail from Bourdeaux, about the time Mr. Gerry sailed from Havre. By this arrival we are favored with London papers to August 26.

Mr. Gerry landed about 4 o'clock and proceeded to his seat at Cambridge, accompanied by Samuel Cooper, esq.

Mr. West, merchant, of Philadelphia, was also a passenger in the Sophia.

We understand, that after Mr. Gerry's arrival at Havre, for the purpose of embarking for the United States, he received letters from Talleyrand, deferring his return to Paris.

Mr. Gerry did not go up to London.

Three frigates, the Concorde, the Medea, and the Francois, with 1500 troops have sailed from Bourdeaux, some say for Ireland, others say West Indies.

Lexington, November 7.

We are happy to have it in our power to inform our readers that the yellow fever which has for sometime past spread its devastation over the sea-ports towns of the eastern states is rapidly on the decline. The cool weather which has lately visited Philadelphia, and the other towns has given a fatal blow to this epidemic. Deaths in Philadelphia, from the 3d to the 9th of October, from 14 to 49 per day.

In New-York, from the 1st to the 7th of October, from 10 to 36 per day.

A London paper of August 24, contains an account that Buonaparte had already disembarked at Alexandria, on or about the 18th of July, from 15 to 20,000 men, and met with little or no opposition from the Turks.

COMMUNICATION.

The following is copied from a paper published in Elizabeth (Hager's) Town, in Maryland, October 4, 1798.—How far the citizens of Kentucky, and in particular those of Lexington may think it their duty to *detest* and expose the writer of the letter, is left with them to determine, after reading the

EXTRACT

Of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, Kentucky, to his friend in this town, dated September 3, 1798.

"I have no doubt, but that a majority of the respectable inhabitants of this country are in favor of the measures of our government. Great exertions however, have been made by the partisans of the French, to give to the resolutions entered into in the different counties of the state, a tone hostile to our government. I was present at a very considerable meeting here, and spoke at large, on the subject of our political situation; but nothing decisive was done: the business was postponed, and sometime after, the opposing party met, and passed resolutions; to which almost all the respectable people assented; and this they call numerous, though by no means so."

NOTICE.

FINDING so little attention paid to my former advertisement, and as I am now under the necessity of leaving home for some time, I have again to request all persons indebted to me, to come immediately forward and pay off their respective balances to Mr. Patrick M'Affry, who is fully authorized to settle and collect the same and who has my positive directions to call on all those neglecting the above notice.

C. BEATTY

Lexington, Nov. 4.

N. B. I have on hand a quantity of Nails, Iron, Caffings and Salt. Also, four Stills of the best quality: two of which contains 120 gallons each, and the others about 60;—Together with an affortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, all of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

8w

C. B.

Opening For Sale.

By the subscriber in Main street (next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Of- fice) an elegant assortment of
British and India Muslins,

Of all descriptions;

WITH a variety of other articles—amongst which are broad and folded cloths, calimeres, printed calli- coes, chintz, and printed shawls; silk and cotton bandanées; belt Scotch thread, mens' cotton stockings, fine white tapes, cambrics and lawns, 5s-6s-7s-8s-9s and 10s gr. diaper & damask table cloths; bed ticking, white and brown linens, cotton counterpanes, pulic handkerchiefs, India and coloured nankins; hats, alford, needles, ivory and horn combs; Madras and brandy by the quarter cask; loaf and muscovado sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c. with an affortment of Hopkins' new invented razor straps and composition—which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or approved notes.

GARDNER & BOARDMAN,
Lexington, October 29, 1798. t^f

WANTED,
PLACE where there is a woman A with a good breast of milk, to raise a fine healthy boy, now three weeks old, for which a generous reward will be given—Enquire of the Printer.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

September 3d, 1798.
WHEREAS the holder of a pass issued by the bank of Pennsylvania was enter- ed on the night of the 1st inst. by some vi- lains, who robbed the infirmary of fundy bank notes, amongst which were the following pass notes of the bank of New-York, viz.

No. 1022, dated 23d August, 1798;	396 22
issued in favor of Sebring and Van Wyck, for	1250
No. 1023, dated 23d August 1798;	2000
issued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold, for	1250
No. 1026, 27th do. do. do.	2000
1027, do. do. do.	2000
1028, do. do. do.	2000
1029, do. do. do.	2000
1030, 28th do. do. do.	2000
1031, do. do. do. do.	2000
1032, 3rd do. do. do.	1500
1033, do. do. do.	1000

All fundy pass notes of the bank of Pennsylvania, dated 23d July, 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for 1000 dollars each, and fundy pass notes of fat bank, dated 1st of July, 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for 500 dollars each, and indorsed by him—The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby offered for the conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the said robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the governor of the commonwealth, in his proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

NOTICE,

I SHALL attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Scott, on the third day of December next, at Robert Allens, at the Cove Spring, in the fair county to perpetuate the testimony of fundy witnesses respecting the special calls of the certificate and entry of a pre-emption granted by the commissioners to William M'Cracken, January the 29th, 1780, lying on the North side of the North fork of Elkhorn, joining a survey of Patrick Henry's, on the run called M'Cracken's run, including the Cove spring, and to do such other things as may be necessary and proper under the act entitled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for pro- ceeding lands."

RICHARD ALLEN,
for himself, and
PAMELA ALLEN,
heir at law, to
Wm. M'CRACKEN, decd.

November 3d, 1798. t^f

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pas- tures, three miles from the Big Lick, on the night of the 17th inst. a likely black horse, about fifteen hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and a speck on his left eye, a natural trotter, five years old last Spring.—Stolen also, at the same time and place, a likely black mare, about fifteen hands high, four years old last Spring, has a very heavy mane and tail, trots and paces, but no perceivable mark or brand. The above reward will be given for said horses, or fifty dollars for either of them, delivered to me in Botetourt county, Virginia.

SAMUEL HERSHBERGER.

September, 1798. t^f

NOTICE,

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note given from me to Horatio Hall for forty one shillings three of which I have five paid as I am determined not to pay the said note.

ISAAC WILSON.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Marion county will meet on the 28th of November, at Hugh Shannons settlement and pre- emption on the waters of Shannon, in order to take depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting the said settlement and pre- emption, and to do such other acts as may be agreeable to law.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

October 27th, 1798

WILL be exposed for sale, on the first Tuesday in December next at Mr. Armstrong's tavern, in the town of Louviville, agreeable to the will of Michael Lacaflague dead, the following tracts of land, to wit: 4000, on Bear creek, 2,100, on Bacon creek, 3000, in the county of Bourbon, and an island opposite the town of Louviville, containing an excellent quarry and about 45 acres.

ROBERT K. MOORE,
STEPHEN ORMSBY,
Louviville, October 26th 1798. t^f

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the county court of Hardin county, at the march term 1799, to add a quantity of land to the town of West Point, at the mouth of Salt river, to be taken from the lands surveyed for Samuel Pearman.

CHARLES BARBIER.

October 29th, 1798.

TAKEN up the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, one bay horse, about seven years old last spring, about thirteen hands three inches high, with the high hind foot and the off fore foot white, no brand to be seen, appraised to fix pounds.

JAMES HURLEY.

July 25th, 1798. t^f

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Marion county, will meet on the first Monday in December next, on the South side of the North fork of Licking, about half a mile above Lewis's mill; then and there to proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of a pre-emption entry of 1,000 acres, made in my name, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

W.M. TRIPPLETT.

Oct. 22, 1798. t^f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Dorothy M' Castlen hath eloped on the 16th of August last from my bed and board, without any just cause known to me, and is now running at large: These are therefore to forewarn all and every person from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to fulfil no contract made by her, subsequent to the date of this notice. I also forewarn all and every person or persons from harboring, employing or maintaining her, as I am fully determined to take all advantages the laws of my country will afford me, against any person or persons who shall presume to do so after this notice.

JOHN M'CASTLEN.

Oct. 16, 1798. t^f

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Cane run, Scott county, near Johnson's mill, an iron gray mare, two hand feet white, blaze face, brandished thus +, fourteen and a half hands high, three years old, appraised to 1500 JAMES SUGGETT.

October 8th, 1798.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL,
ABOUT twelve years old, as likely from faults; inquire at Capt. Mar- shall's Tavern in Lexington.

FOR SALE,

OUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington ROBERT BRADLEY!



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Mr. Bradford,
By inserting the enclosed Poem in your next paper,
you will much oblige
A number of your Subscribers.

The Patriot of '76,

Or, Smith and Liberty.

Tune—“Hearts of Oak.”

FOR brave general Smith let republican's vote,
And to him's art interest and talents devote;
Let's boldly the whole herd of torres oppose,
To elect the old hero, who's still in our cause.
Chorus—*Thee let us unite the torres oppose,*
To elect the old Hero,
To elect the old Hero,
To elect the old Hero who bled in his cause.

As for my opponent, his fame's at the bar,
He's well in his place—but, remember last war,
Gen'l. Smith was in arms our country to free,
But Winchester, where, pray tell me, was he?

Chorus, &c.
In Mud there lies Smith, in blood, fire & smoke,
And Winchester at the same time with his book,
Which of the two, pray, demands your support?
A boy—or the gallant hero of Mud fort.

Chorus, &c.
Smith, as a statesman, has proved himself great,
Sole wisdom and virtue he's shewn in debate;
In Congress, fee-bablers shrink back at his voice,
Relecting high honor on Baltimore's choice.

Chorus, &c.
From the principles of the last year, fifty-five,
When republicans in this good cause were alive,
Smith never has twer'd, nor cowardly shrank,
Nor like mad-headed tories by power got drunk.

Chorus, &c.
See Winchester now, for good Jefferson vote,
Then with perfidious confidence, turning his coat;
No sooner had Adams sumach'd or gained the day,
Than Winchester was the Vicar of Bray.

Chorus, &c.
Hear him Smith arraigns for actions unjust,
Colluding with France and betraying his trust,
But Smith, as a rock, remains yet unmoved,
And Winchelleet's libel has clearly disproved.

Chorus, &c.
See this great friend to American laws,
Now join British tories and Perceving's cause,
A polluted flock of political trash,
That would worship Pitt, or a Demon for cash.

Chorus, &c.
I WILL SELL OR RENT
The house lately occupied by Mr.
David Humphreys in this place.
K. MC'OY.
Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

Ready Money
GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT.
Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.
September 29th, 1798. tf

CASTINGS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell a quantity of CASTINGS, at the most reduced prices by the ton. TOBACCO will be taken in payment. Those who wish to purchase, or exchange for the aforesaid article, had best apply soon; as he intends leaving this country for a short time.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.
THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately opened in the town of Harrodsburg, in the house lately occupied by Palmer and miles, a house of

ENTERTAINMENT, and is well provided with beds and bedding, and with every other article necessary to render the accommodations of travellers comfortable. He hopes by his attention to his guests, he will obtain a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD DAVENPORT.
Harrodsburgh, O.R. 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,
Forty thousand acres of LAND,
ON LICKING.

3,333 ditta Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Creek.

1,000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,

Fox's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1,000 acres in the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.

2,000 do. do.

4,000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

1,333 1/2 acres Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7,000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.

450 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.

750 acres Cox's creek, Nelson county.

1,000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.

April 12, 1798.

No other Time will do as Well.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first of December next. Those who fail to comply with this notice will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN BOB.
October 25th, 1798. st

For Sale,

THE LOT I now live on, within the suburbs of Lexington, consisting of about four and an half acres, with a log house and other necessary buildings theron—it is a situation not inferior to any in the state, commanding a full view of the whole town.—

Likewise, two hundred and seventy-five acres of Land, within two miles of Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, being of a good second rate quality, lying well, and a creek running through it; this land is remarkable for being well timbered. Negroes, horses, cattle, pork, tobacco, hemp, flour, bar iron or whiskey will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the above mentioned lot, or to Mr. John Bullock in Port William. 3t

Jofias Bullock.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,
October term, 1798.

Richard Crooks, complainant,
AGAINST
Benjamin Fifer, and others defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Benjamin Fifer, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state. Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; —that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively—another published at the door of the presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, some Sunday immediately after divine service—and another copy to be posted up at the door of the court house of Fayette county.

(A Copy.) Teste
THOMAS BODLY, Clk.
Wanted to Hire immediately,
FIVE OR SIX
ABLE WORKING HANDS,
BY the year, for whom call and good usage will be given. Also, a white man, who can come well recommended for industry and frugality, and is a good accountant, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

W. Baylor and R. Patterson, Agents for the Vineyard Association.

N. B. We will also purchase three or four Negroes of the above description.

The Share Holders

OF the Kentucky Vineyard Association, are requested to pay their subscriptions to Mr. CUTHBERT BANKS, who is authorized to collect and receive the same—one fifth part of each share is wanted immediately.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. Bradford, Chm.

October 29.

IT is hoped the Share Holders will not put me to the trouble of calling personally on each individual, but deposit the payment in some gentleman's hands in Lexington or Frankfort.

C. Banks, Collector.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, fourteen miles above LimeStone, in the Indian country, on the road to the settlement, a grey HORSE, about eight years old, branded on the near jaw 2, there may be other brands that I do not know of, he is about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter, and canter well, but rather dull. Any person that takes up said horse and brings him to me on Cox's creek, near Bullitt's lick, Kentucky, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

RHODES THOMPSON,
agent for

JOSEPH CRABLE.

April 12, 1798.

James Poinexter.

Just Imported,

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz.

An affortment of dry goods,

Hardware, cutlery, Sadirons, hose, textiles and ficles,

Crocery and glass wares

Injapaned do

A general affortment et cetera

Pewter basins, dishes, and plates,

Superfine post and common paper,

School bibles and text books,

Spelling books, and the like,

Books of divinity,

Blank books, Cherry bounce, Porter, Wines,

Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate,

Pepper,

Loaf, white & brown Sugars,

Alspice, c. namon, ging-r. &c.

Allum, copperas, arsenic,

A few hundred of excellent iron bars,

Glauber's salts,

Copper tea kettles,

Two large and one small fill,

Sheet iron & nail rods,

Nails & flooring brads,

from 3d. to 12d.

Window glats, 7 by 8, 8 by 9 by 11,

A variety of faddlers,

Saddles, saddle bags

whips and bridles of every description,

Also a few excellent double and single trigger rifles,

Pepper,

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the publick's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

* * * A generous price will be given for country faggots;

TO BE SOLD.

Old Court House, 29th Oct. 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters of Jeffreys creek, Shelby county, an iron gray Mare, past three years old, with a long switch tail and the appearance of a small spit, no brand perceptible, appraised to thirty dollars.

Jonathan Hansley.

July 30, 1798.

TO BE SOLD.

Old Court House, 29th Oct. 1798.

THE partnership of ROBERT BARR, & Co. is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will feel the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

tf. ROBERT BARR.

Lexington, March 15, 1798.

FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON,

October 29, 1798.

HAVING notified the Commissioner,

Appointed under the act of Congress providing for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves, to meet at Frankfort on the fifteenth of November next, and written to them individually, should any thing prevent the receipt of such letters, I hope they will respect this publication so far as to meet at the time and place aforesaid. And such gentlemen as feel a willingness to act as clerk to the commissioners, will please to attend at the same time and place.

It being of importance that competent men should be appointed aforesaid for the districts to be then laid off, I

make no doubt but the Board will be obliged to any gentleman who will

recommend proper persons; at any rate, I shall graciously receive such information, as far as respects the division assigned to me—and I take this opportunity to return my thanks to such gentlemen as have already written to me on the subject.

James French,

Com. first division.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

October 29, 1798.

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CHRISTIAN WOLF,

October 12th, 1798. 4W

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

PROCEEDINGS

In different parts of Virginia, on the subject of the late conduct of the General Government.

At a meeting of the FREEHOLDERS of Prince Edward county, in the state of Virginia, convened on Monday the 20th of August, 1793, for the purpose of considering the present state of American affairs, in consequence of five weeks previous notice:

Resolved, by a large majority, That the following ADDRESS, be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States i-

SIR,

I f amidst the multitude of addressees with which you are presented from every quarter of the Union, you can yield a moment's attention to the Freeholders of Prince Edward, they beg leave to lay before you somewhat of their feelings and opinions on the present awful crisis of American affairs.

It is not our design to approach the Chief Magistrate of the United States without respect, while we deliver our sentiments with the unreservedness and independence of freemen. Obedience to the laws, and attachment to the government established by the choice of our country, we esteem as the primary duties of good citizens. But, while we acknowledge this principle, we cannot relinquish the constitutional privilege of uttering our approbation, or censure of those measures, by which our highest interests and most invaluable rights are strongly affected.

Be assured, sir, that it is our firm resolution to repair to the American standard, when our exertions shall be necessary, to repel the invasion, or aggressions, of a foreign foe; and that we are prepared to sacrifice property and life, in the defence of our country. Yet, contemplating war as the most dreadful of human calamities, except the scourge of despotism, and the insolence of tyrants, we censure and regret the policy, by which we shall be unnaturally involved in its horrors; particularly, when no proportionate object can be attained by its pursuit. Can we, for an instant flatter ourselves, that the strength of America, destitute, as she is, of the means of attacking a distant enemy, is competent to the great scheme of humbling the haughtiness and the power of France?—or of compelling her to a compensation for injuries, which has been sought in vain by negotiation? A negotiation, commenced, without respect to those considerations, which, if observed, would have afforded the pleasing hope of success; and which has, we fear, been too hasty abandoned. Earnestly deprecating the mischiefs that must result from a conflict, such as that on which the government seems to be determined, we intreat you, sir, to retract the rash resolution you have formed, of ceasing to make overtures of accommodation to the French; and to adopt some speedy and effectual plan, for conciliating the differences between the two Republics. A contrary policy will, we apprehend incur the danger of binding our fate, to that of a government, opposed diametrically to our constitutional principles, tottering to its basis, and verging rapidly to decay.

Nor can we be silent upon another subject.—Some of the most distinguished acts of the late session of Congress, which have received the last legal sanction of your approbation, merit, in our judgment, the harshest censure. We have been heretofore, reluctant to believe, that there were characters in our Federal Councils, capable of designing the overthrow of our Rights, and the destruction of our Liberties. But the odious ALIEN and SEDITION BILLS have gone far towards establishing us in this persuasion. When we see the freedom of speech and opinion, curtailed and restricted, the trial by jury abolished, as far as relates to a comprehensive description of individuals; and the president invested with a dangerous and unlimited power, which may be exercised for the most oppressive purposes; we are seriously alarmed at the probable consequences, and reprobate these flagrant violations of the supreme law of our land—a law, which ought ever to be deemed sacred, and which it is highly criminal to infringe. If a single infraction of the constitution is admitted, and acquiesced in, we dread the precedent, as leading to similar evils, the extent of which is incalculable. Permit us, then to flatter ourselves, that your constitutional powers will be exerted, on the earliest occasion, in the repeal of acts, which, even the zealous friends of your administration, do not advocate.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the INHABITANTS of the county of Powhatan, on the 19th September, being court day; in consequence of previous notice, to take into consideration the present alarming situation of our country:

RESOLVED.—That in all free governments, the people have an indubitable right to meet and consult together, for the public good, and that it is their peculiar duty to act so, whenever events may occur, apparently hostile to the security, the rights, interests, and happiness of the society, to which they belong.

Resolved.—That the constitution of the United States, and of this state recognizes the pure principles of a republican government, and is well calculated under a prudent and virtuous administration; to answer the great ends of its original institution, and therefore ought to be held sacred, & maintained inviolate against any attempt to invade it, whether by foreign intrigue, or domestic usurpation: and that whilst we are determined, by manly efforts, to repel foreign invasions that may be brought against us by any foreign power. It is equally our duty to watch over and guard with republican jealousy, (which is surely a virtue, when has for its object, the public good)—any measures that have a tendency to subvert the pure principles of the free constitution, under which we live.

Resolved.—That extensive connexions with foreign nations—possessing principles of government, repugnant to our own, ought to be avoided, as dangerous to our liberties and happiness—because, such connexions have an evident tendency to corrupt our own, and subjecting us to a participation of those evils; which the pride, ambition, and avarice of monarchical and aristocratical governments naturally produce.

Resolved.—That offensive war, ought to be avoided as dangerous to liberty, but, that it is at all times proper, to be prepared for domestic defence.

Resolved.—That the ALIEN and SEDITION ACTS, as they are called, are tyrannical and unconstitutional, afford just cause of alarm, to those disclaiming all foreign influence, or protection, relying solely upon the principles and provisions, established by our government, for the security of our lives, liberty, and independence; and that every measure repugnant thereto, or calculated to violate the same, are dangerous to our rights; and that it is the duty of the people, not only to express their sentiments, but to remonstrate in a decent and constitutional manner, with firmness and decision against the existence of laws, made in violation of the constitution.

Resolved.—That the people are the foundation of power and authority, the original seat of majesty, the authors of laws, and the creators of officers to execute them. If at any time, they shall find the power they have conferred, abused by their trustees and servants, their dignity violated by tyranny or usurpation, their authority prostituted, to improper and tyrannical purposes, the laws, grown pernicious; through accidents unforeseen or unavoidable, or rendered ineffectual through the infidelity and corruption of the executors of them, then it is the right of the people, (and what is their right is their duty) to resume the delegated power, to call their trustees to an account, to resist the usurpation, extirpate the tyranny, to restore their full majesty, and prostituted authority, to suspend, alter, or abrogate those laws, to punish their unfaithful and corrupt servants.—Nor is it the duty only of the united body, but every member of it, ought according to his respective rank, power, and weight in the community, to concur in advancing and supporting those glorious designs. Therefore,

Resolved.—That gen. William Moseley, and maj. Frederick Woodson, our representatives in the next general assembly of Virginia, shall consider the foregoing resolutions, as expressive of the sense of their constituents as to the ALIEN and SEDITION ACTS, and instructions to adopt at the next session of the state legislature, such constitutional measures, whether by remonstrance or other means, which to them shall seem eligible, to obtain a repeal of those most unconstitutional and oppressive acts.

WILLIAM POPE, Chairman
FRANCIS HARRIS, Clerk.

At a very numerous meeting of the people of the county of Orange, state of Virginia, at their courthouse, on the 24th of September, 1793, it being court day, convened in pursuance of notice to that effect, to take into consideration the alarming situation of the United States.—James Barbour jun. having reminded the meeting of the necessity of appointing a chairman and secretary, recommended William Moore as a fit character for the former, and James Taylor jun. for the latter—upon which they were both unanimously elected: Whereupon, the following address was presented, discussed, and agreed to by the meeting with only one dissenting voice, and by order of the meeting, a copy of it is to be furnished to the representatives of this county for the state legislature, to be laid before that body.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Moved by the strongest motives which interest the human mind, we can no longer refrain from an expression of those alarms, inspired by the political circumstances of America, which most men acknowledge, and all feel. Foreign peril and domestic usurpation propound to us these momentous questions.

Shall we act, or shall we perish?

Shall usurpation threaten us by war into its measures?

Is it necessary to submit to the evils of civil war the only means of escaping this other?

A nation unable to distinguish between truth and pretext, may be seduced by the complexity of political expediency to conclude, that its choice is confined to a string of evils, and buoyed up by a delusive hope, that there is one of them out of which time will beget good, may sacrifice a portion of human rights, more likely to be long deplored than soon recovered. But a nation of capacious mind, dithaining to be the victim of craft, or the dupe of plausible, will make strong, unadulterated principle its fortress, out of which it will burst through every subterfuge, instead of opening for it a breach for qualifying principle with error.

It requires only, to recite the leading features in the measures of the general government, to ascertain the motives which produced them, and the fatal tendency with which they are pregnant.

The debt contracted in defending ourselves against English oppression, became a pretext for an artificial increase of public debt, through the instrumentality of the assumption law, and the means of invigorating an English influence. The taxes necessary to pay this debt, were used as the means of creating a labyrinth of financial prodigality, for partialities between geographical interests, and for pouring forth a swarm of officers patronized by power, and paid by the people, to corrupt and decry the principles of liberty—an impatience to bring the people, by weight of taxation, to abject submission, has begotten under various pretences, a succession of additional taxes, year after year, with a rapidity unexampled in the financial annals of mankind, exhibiting a disregard of the public right to understand, the expenditure of the public money, as total as that shown to the public feeling in the selection of

modes for raising it, the most offensive and unpopular. The prospect of war used as a pretext, is a glossary exhibiting the signification of those previous measures. The ardor with which it has been seized to complete a system, has left nothing to be misunderstood. To use it as a means for raising a standing army, more likely to awe the people than face an enemy, and for establishing a navy, sonorous in number and names, and efficacious only in expense, was sufficient to excite a suspicion of covert designs. But to make an expected attack from abroad the pretext for attacking the principles of liberty at home, has drawn aside the curtain and clearly illuminated all who are willing to see.

Revolving, fellow-citizens, those alarming considerations in our minds and reflecting, that as it is at all times the unquestionable right, to on certain occasions it is the indispensable duty of the people, peaceably to assemble, consult and express their sentiments on the state of public affairs, and the conduct of public agents; and that the discharge of this duty is at present strongly urged by the critical circumstances of the United States; and by the pretenses drawn therefrom, as well for establishing arbitrary and unconstitutional precedents as for inciting a blind and servile confidence in every public department, and proceeding in exclusion of that vigilance and enquiry, which among a well informed and well disposed people, are as friendly to good government as to the preservation of public liberty, we beg leave to represent at the opinion of this meeting,

That whilst the constituted authorities ought to be held to a reasonable responsibility for their respective proceedings, and the probable consequences thereof, a full reliance ought to be placed on the determination of the American people (disregarding all difference of opinion otherwise existing) to maintain the sovereignty and safety of their country against every foreign invader of either; and that all infinuations of a want of such determination, are as impolitic as they are unfounded.

This meeting hesitates not to declare, that it will be a dangerous infatuation to make a war, or the prospect of war with France, the occasion of forming a political connexion with the British monarchy; whether regard be had to its deep rooted enmity to republicanism wherever it can be found, or to the awful crisis under which its destiny is laboring, or to the evident tendency of such a connexion to plunge the United States into the vindictive and inveterate passions which are now raging between those rival powers, and thereby to create new obstructions to an early and separate accommodation between America and France; such as may be hoped from the interest which both parties have in hastening such an event.

Fellow citizens, we have seen with painful reflections the power over the sword and the purse veiled by the constitution in the legislature and withheld from the executive, inadvertently granted by the former and readily accepted by the latter, whereby the constitutional checks of the legislature on the executive, and the people on the legislature are impaired: and thus are the rights of the American people to be invaded by a transfer to the executive of the legislative right to incur public debt to a vast amount, and by undermining a prop of the state governments, by the selection of a volunteer militia modeled by party spirit, and officered by executive pleasure, by which the due proportion between those two departments is endangered, and that system of influence and patronage, so apt to overgrow in the progress of human affairs, and to banish to the purity of republicanism, is unceasarily fostered and extended.

But, fellow citizens, there are two laws which passed the last session of congress that infringe the constitution both in letter and substance, to which your particular attention is called:—The laws alluded to are,

First. "An act concerning Aliens," which violates the constitution in the several articles thereof, which vest all legislative powers in the congress all executive power in the president, and the judicial powers in the supreme and other courts of the United States; in as much as the said act confounds the three kinds of power in the hands of the president alone; and that it is alike violation of the several articles of the constitution which prohibit exportation laws, which provide guards against "unreasonable searches and seizures," and "against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion," which declare "that no person shall be deprived of his liberty and property without due process of law; that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense;" inasmuch as the said act arms the president with power to arrest persons, and to banish them, (perhaps from their families and property to the despotism from which they have escaped, into the asylum opened in this country for such persons) without any trial whatever, without evidence, without counsel, without a hearing, without ever affording a reason for the information of the party, or in responsibility to the public: And although the persons thus subjected to absolute will are aliens, not citizens; yet as alien friends residing within the jurisdiction of the United States and owing allegiance in that quality they are as well as citizens under the protection both of the laws and constitution of the United States, and of the laws, constitutions and declarations of rights of the individual states: and consequently the precedent may be considered as ready to be extended to the case of citizens whenever any particular description of them hereafter may become sufficiently obnoxious to those in power.—The said act is likewise a violation of that part of the constitution, which declares "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by congress prior to the year 1808;" it being in substance the same thing whether the admission of such persons be prohibited or they be banished after admission: And the surprise justly excited by the violation of this part of the constitution is the greater, as a particular inviolability appears to have been attached to it by the fifth article thereof, which renders it not even amendable like the other parts until the year 1808.

Secondly. The act entitled "An act in addition to the act entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," is a violation of that part of the constitution which declares "that congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances;" inasmuch as the said act by prohibiting and punishing the printing, publishing, uttering or writing of any thing whatever that may be construed to defame, or bring into disrepute, or excite the hatred of the people against the president, the congress or either house thereof; into which may be construed any expression of censure issuing from the press, or even found in the written correspondence of individuals, doth manifestly tend to stifle that freedom of opinion and of publication concerning the proceedings of those in public trust, which was clearly intended to be recognized and secured by the said article; a freedom which has ever been deemed essential, both as a powerful and salutary check against public abuses, and as a means of promoting a proper remedy thereof; a freedom which has been fully enjoyed in this country, under the guarantee of the state constitutions and which has been claimed and exercised even in a country where the executive is held to be sacred and the legislature omnipotent with respect to all agents in the government who are responsible, as is happily the case with all public agents whatever in the United States. And although the said act hath not proceeded to violate other parts of the said article, yet those parts not being more sacred, nor better guarded than the part violated, the others are all brought into jeopardy by the precedent established. These are not the only consequences which are to flow from the enactment of that act; for the said act by interfering with the freedom of the press in favor of persons in office, undermines that freedom of election which is the basis of our government, and the bulwark of our other rights. For if in favor of persons actually in office, the press is to be shut against every animadversion on their conduct, and characters which cannot be formally proven in a court of justice, whilst it is open for all the customary liberties taken with the characters and pretensions of other candidates; if the dread of public prosecution is to paralyze the efforts of the friends of the latter, whilst the friends of the former are not subjected to a like danger there is an end of all effectual responsibility in public agents to their constituents, there is an end to that fair appeal to the choice of the people, which is to decide between rival claims to their confidence; there is an end of that free and equal conduct of the elections which constitutes their value, and can alone preserve an attachment to them. And there is one great step taken towards that independence and self continuance in office against which the constitution has so anxiously provided. Our alarms, fellow citizens, are greatly heightened when we reflect that the establishment of those arbitrary precedents are in the face of a constitution, fresh from the sovereignty of the people, & by men too, chosen by the people to execute that constitution, & when too, no foreign invasion existed, or could be immediately apprehended, and that no rebellion or insurrection or danger thereof, could be pretended; when on the contrary, the laws had their full and quiet operation, and the great mass of the people had every where given conspicuous proofs of their alacrity in supporting the constitution and enforcing the laws.

These considerations we think should inspire every good citizen with deep affliction—as a stain on the American character and republican cause; and moreover, with the best founded alarm, as tending to break down the ramparts provided for limiting the powers of the Federal Government, for defending these referred to the individual states, and for securing the rights unalienated by the people; and finally, to disorganize the whole system of order and liberty established by the constitution.

We cannot avoid taking notice of the solicitude which marks the measure of which we complain, to shield the members of the General Government against the censure of the press, and the indifference which has been shewn to daily publications, endeavoring to defame the people themselves, and to bring into disrepute the constitution of the United States, by calumniating the republican principles on which it is founded, and by extravagant praises on the superior excellencies of a foreign government, comprehending hereditary orders. We, fellow citizens, conceive it would be a criminal weakness, and false patriotism, to be lulled into silent acquiescence under the most alarming infractions of the great palladium of public liberty, by exertions drawn from existing emergencies; it being undeniable that the constitution has itself made ample provision for greater emergencies than have happened, or are likely to happen, & it would be an unmixed reflection on it to allude to the contrary; it being well known also, that the times of danger and alarm have ever been the seasons in which precedents enfraining to the liberties of the people, have taken their rise, and consequently it is the duty of the people during such seasons, to combine with a becoming ardor, in defence of their country, a steady regard to the safety of its free constitution; and it being certain that in proportion as the people can be rendered indifferent to encroachments on their rights as individuals, they must lose the spirit and energy they ought to feel, in vindicating their rights and sovereignty as a nation. We, fellow citizens, in contemplating the black catalogue of public grievances, find some consolation in a hope that the sentiments expressed by this meeting are in harmony with those entertained by their fellow citizens in general, and that the disposition to rally round the constitution with their voices united against every invasion of it, will equal that honorable zeal, which they every where evince, to fly with their arms to the standard of their country the moment a foreign enemy may render it necessary. To your wisdom, representatives of the people, we refer these observations relying that you will take care of the commonwealth, and pledging ourselves to support as far as we are able such remedial measures as are firm and temperate, and which in your wisdom you may adopt.

WILLIAM MOORE, Chm.
Treas., JAMES TAYLOR, jun. Sec'y;